HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1825. No. 283.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, July 5.		Fayetteville July 14.		Newbern. June 4.		Petersburg July 15	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	120 a	125	100 a	125	150	175	130	200
Apple,	——	37	40	42	45	40	45	50	—
Peach,	——	—		50	55	75	80	60	70
Bacon,	lb.	10		6	7	6	6½	7	7½
Beeswax,	——	33		32	33	32	35	33	
Butter,	——	25	30	15	20	15	20	12	25
Coffee,	——	18	20	18	23	23	24	17	22
Corn,	bush.	100		125	150	45	50	55	60
Cotton,	lb.			17		23	25	18	25
Candles, mould,	——	12	14	12	14	15	16	12½	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75	80	65	75	—	
Flour,	bbl.	550	562	750	800	600	750	550	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	——	36	40	43	45	40	50	35	40
Iron,	ton		10000	11000	12000	—		11200	12500
Lard,	lb.		10	7	8	7	9	10	
Lime,	cask	150	200	250	300	—			200
Molasses,	gall.	35	36	35	40	30		36	40
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	100	80	100	90	100	150	175
West India,	——	65	70	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	——		40	42½	45	45		40	45
Rice,	cwt.	350		400	450	500		40	450
Shot,	——	—		1100	1200	—		950	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50	55	75	80	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——		50	65	75	60			—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	800	1050	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——		—	150	175	—		150	163
Hyson,	——		—	120	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	——		—	—		—		100	130
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	550	—		500	1250
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	7	8	12	13	—	
Wheat,	bush.		—	150		—		75	100
Whiskey,	gall.	33		32½	35	35	40	30	32
Wine, Madeira,	——		—	250	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	——		—	125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,	——		—	—		200	225	—	
Port,	——		—	200	325	—		—	
Malaga,	——		—		80	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

To Parents and Guardians.

THOMAS D. BURCH has recently removed from Fayetteville to this place (Hillsborough,) where he has taken a large and commodious house for the accommodation of such students as may apply to him for board; and as every attention will be paid to morals, &c. he flatters himself that his friends and acquaintances, at least, will encourage him.

July 4th, 1825. 81—

For Sale in Hillsborough.

THE three lots occupied by A. B. Bruce, esq. together with the buildings and improvements thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 4th Monday of this month, at the market house. The purchaser will be required to give a note therefor, negotiable and payable at the bank in Hillsborough, and will have the usual bank accommodation by renewal every ninety days

July 5th, 1825. 81—3w

Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a valuable tract of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, on which is a Grist Mill with two pair of stones, and a Saw Mill, situated in the upper part of this county. In the absence of the subscriber, the land will be shown by Thomas Holt, or Marmaduke Thompson.

Archibald M. Holt.

Orange county, July 5th. 81—tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hubbard & Dickins is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm are placed in the hands of Wm. Dickens, who is alone authorised to collect the same.

All persons having claims against the concern will please present them for adjustment; and it is expected that those indebted will pay their respective dues without delay.

Jacob Hubbird,
Wm. Dickins.

Greensborough, N. C. June 20.

I HAVE placed the bonds, accounts, &c due the firm, into the hands of Dr. Watson, of Greensborough, for collection, who is properly authorised to receive the same and to grant discharges, and to whom those indebted are earnestly pressed to make immediate payment.

Wm. Dickins.

Greensborough, N. C. June 20. 80—3wp

Beware of Swindlers!!!

ON the 29th of January last, my black woman named PEGGY, was enticed away from me by Samuel Townsend, Patrick Monroe, Joseph Orston and others; was harboured and concealed by the said Samuel Townsend, and taken into his possession under pretence of obtaining her freedom; and on the 17th of March last, was carried off by the above named Joseph Orston, who goes in the capacity of a pedler. Said Peggy is now in the 17th year of her age, of middle size, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, handsomely built, of yellow complexion, very likely, familiar, and very free spoken. She sometimes calls herself Peggy Hagin, and has of late pretended to say that she was free born. Peggy may be known by any one who converses with her, by her telling who has raised her, and of her leaving her child behind, whose name is Eliza. It is supposed that she is sold, or concealed in some part of the country. Any person finding where she is, and giving information by letter, directed to the subscriber living in Barnwell district, or to Mr. Isaac Frazier, in Columbia, S. C. shall receive a reward of twenty five dollars, and if the said Orston and Peggy be found together, and apprehended, so that the villains can be brought to justice, any person or persons, so apprehending them, shall receive a reward of fifty dollars.

S. W. Kearsey.

June 17, 1825. 81—3w

VALUABLE

Household and Kitchen Furniture, *FOR SALE AT AUCTION.*

THE subscriber being about to remove from the town of Hillsborough, will offer for sale, at auction, on Saturday the 30th of July next, a quantity of elegant and valuable furniture, viz. one Mahogany Side Board, one ditto China Press, one walnut China Press, Dining Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Windsor Chairs, Carpets, Mirrors, Books, &c. together with many other articles.

The terms will be accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

John Van Hook, jr.

June 21. 79—

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1825.

IT is ordered by the court that at the next term of this court, and thereafter, the state's docket will be taken up on Friday. Witnesses and all others concerned will take notice and be governed accordingly, except those where the bills have not been found; they will attend and appear before the grand jury as usual.

Test,

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

June 28. 80—3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, at the late dwelling house of Thos. Cate, (preacher,) deceased, on Wednesday the 13th day of July next, all the residue of his presonal estate, consisting of two valuable Negroes, one Wagon and Harness, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, a crop of Corn, Wheat, and Oats, Household and Kitchen furniture, and a set of Blacksmith tools, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Wm. Moore,
John Sykes, sen.
Executors.

June 23d, 1825. 80—2w

BLANKS

For sale at this office.

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises of this institution will commence on the first day of August next, under the immediate care of Miss LAVINIA BRAINERD, and under the inspection and superintendence of the Reverend WILLIAM M. GREEN. The course of instruction in this seminary will be carried on in a regular continued system of academic studies; embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to complete the female education.

Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the most respectable families in the place, at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements, however, are now being made, by which it is intended to instruct the more advanced pupils in housewifery, and in the various branches of domestic economy. Whilst all due attention will be paid to the ornamental and the ordinary branches of education, the instructors will deem it their imperious duty to pay especial regard to the morals and manners of the young ladies committed to their care.

There will be a select committee of literary ladies and gentlemen to attend the semi-annual examinations, to decide on the merits of the pupils, and to place them in the several classes.

Those pupils who shall have completed their course of studies with acceptance, will receive a diploma with the signatures of their instructors, and of the examining committee, and under the seal of the seminary.

The studies of the several classes will be arranged in the following order:

First Class.—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Elements of Composition.

Second Class.—Ancient, Modern and Sacred Geography, use of the Globes, Map-drawing, Natural History, History of the United States.

Third Class.—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Tytler's History, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Chronology, Natural Philosophy

Fourth Class.—Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Logic.

In addition to the above, lessons will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting in all its styles, in plain and ornamental Needlework, and in making fruit and flowers in wax.

There will be two vacations in the year. One of six weeks in the winter season, and another of a fortnight during the summer.

The first session will end about the middle of November, and a proportionate deduction in the price of tuition, be made on account of the necessary shortness of the session.

PRICES OF TUITION.

First Class,	$ 10	per session,
Second do.	12½	do.
Third and Fourth do.	15	do.

All the ornamental branches taught at the usual prices.

Hillsborough, July 11th, 1825. 82—

SADDLERY.

JAMES B. M'DADE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have now on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Horsemen's Caps, &c.

which they will sell very low for Cash, or will take in exchange, Beef Cattle, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Tow Linen, Flax Linen, Sewing Thread, Shoe Thread, Plank, Shingles, Bees Wax, and other saleable produce. They will also take good notes or judgments in payment; or give a credit of three or six months to those whose punctuality can be relied on. They are determined that their work shall be well executed, in the most fashionable and substantial manner; out of the best materials; which they hope will secure to them a liberal portion of public patronage.

☞ All those indebted to them are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.

Hillsborough, 12th July. 82—

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

James Parsons and others, Justices, &c. to the use of Robert D. Lindsay, v *William Thom.*	John Wiley and Wm. Causbee summoned as garnishees. Garnishment filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the third Monday of August next, at the court house in Greensborough, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him.

A true copy from the minutes.

Test, John Hanner, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 65 77—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

Amos Nickols v. *Barnabas O'Farril, administrator.*	Levied on land, &c. Si. fa. to the heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased.

IT appearing to the court, that George Nickols, one of the children and heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said George Nickols to be and appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to show couse, if any he hath, why the said land should not be sold to satisfy the debt aforesaid, with costs of suit.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 50 77—6w

WOOL CARDED.

SAMUEL S. CLAYTOR & Co., six miles below Hillsborough, at the old tilt hammer on Eno, have their machine for carding wool in good order, and will card for ten cents a pound, and break for hatters at six and a quarter cents.

Those who intend to have their wool carded, must pick it open and twist off with their fingers every tag or curl, and clean out all the trash. The sooner it is brought to be picked, the better it can be done. If it lies long the wax gets hard and gummy, and injures the staple, and in cold weather it is very difficult to do good work.

CASH given for FLAX SEED, delivered at the mill, or at the store of J. P. Sneed & Co. in Hillsborough.

FOR SALE,
Oil, Hoes, Axes, Plows, &c.
Wagons and Carryalls.

They will have in operation by the middle of October next, a first rate

COTTON GIN,

and will give Cash for Cotton.

S. S. Claytor & Co.

June 7. 77—1m

COTTON GINS

FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by *Wm. T. Alexander*, who, as a Gin maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23. 75—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whitted, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, Ex'r.

March 29. 67—3m

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. July 1, 1825.

A
D. B. Alsobrook, 2
Wm. Amis, 2
Samuel Alsobrook,
John Allison.

B
William Boyle,
Josiah Baldridge, 2
A. B. Bruce,
Basil Brown,
John Barton,
Robert Berry,
Jane Breze,
William Bowles,
Thos. Bowles,
Henry Bunch.

C
David Clark,
Jesse Clark,
Jane Corn,
Enoch Crutchfield,
Ezekiel B. Curry, 2
James Childs, 5.
Reuben Carden,
John Campbell,
Solomon Cates,
Ephraim Cook,
Thos. Clancy, 2
Charles Cox,
John Cook,
Thomas Couch,
Wm. Cates,
Joseph Clark,
Richard C. Clayton,
Thos. Christian,
John J. Carrington,
Francis Childs,
James Cowan.

D
Joseph Dickson,
Mrs. Elan Davis 2
Nancy Dunagan,
Miss Polly Debruler
James Daughtry,
William Diggs,
Thos. A. T. Dubose.

E
James L. Eaton,
William Evans.

F
Henry Forrest,
John Flintom,
Alexander Forrest.

G
Hannah Gragson.

H
John Hall,
William Harris,
Alfred Hanner, 2
Winnifred Hardee,
George Hall,
Winnifred B. Hill,
John Hart,
Jesse Hargraves,
Robert Hall.

J
W. B. Jamison,
John H. Ingham,
Robert Jones,
Isaac Jackson, 2
James W. Jackson,
Drury Johnston.

K
William Kemp.

L
John Lockhart,
Samuel Lowry,
George Laws,
Mary Long,
Jas. Latta.

M
James Mebane,
Philips Moore,
Alexander Morphis,
Willie P. Mangum,
Mr. M. E. Manly,
Elic M'Daniel,
William Morrow, 2
John Mathews,
Samuel Madden,
Asahel Moore, 2
Victor M. Murphy.

N
James Nutt.

P
James Palmer, 2
William Pilliford,
Thomas Patterson.

R
John Ray, 2
Robert Richardson,
Thos. Reeves,
John Roberts,
O. Rogers,
George Reeves,
Jacob Riley,
Jas. Roberson,
Green Richards,
Frederick Reeves,
Mr. F. Russell,
John Rasberry.

S
J. P. Sneed,
Perry Sutton,
William Smith,
Godfrey Stephens,
J. S. Smith, 2
James Strayhorn,
Mrs. S. Strudwick.
Rev. L. Skidmore,
James Standford,
Joseph Stubbins,
Jas. Smith, of Wm.
Edmond Stephens,
Sheriff,
Willie Shaw.

T
Widow Thompson,
Susan Turner,
Thos. Thompson,
Richard Tap,
Robert Tinnin.

U
John Umstead.

W
John Walls,
Mary Wortham,
John Workman,
Sarah Watson,
James Williams,
Thos. D. Watts, 2
James Wilkerson,
Samuel Wortham,
Samuel Woods,
Bartlet Walden.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

July 1. 81—3w

From the National Intelligencer.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

We observe in the western papers an account of a public dinner, given to Mr. CLAY, at Georgetown, in Kentucky—which, perhaps, we should have passed over without special notice in our columns, as we have done most of the number of those which have been given to him, but for the fact, that colonel R. M. Johnson, the senator from that state, and his brother major John T. Johnson, late representative from the same state, also attended the entertainment as guests. The *peculiarity* of the entertainment, then, consisted in this: that both these gentlemen were decidedly in favor of General JACKSON's election to the presidency, and the latter of them actually voted for him, whilst the object of the dinner was to show to Mr. Clay the approbation, by those who sat down, of *his* conduct in that conjuncture. Under such circumstances some collision of sentiment might have been expected. But it appears to have been happily avoided, by the forbearance and courtesy with which those distinguished gentlemen "agreed to differ." The following extract from the account of the dinner, as published in the "Sentinel," contains the marrow of the whole proceeding:

Henry Clay, secretary of state—The son of Kentucky: The tried Republican. Domestic Manufactures, Internal Improvements, Universal Liberty, and Liberal Principles. find in him an advocate indeed. His unshaken integrity and splendid genius have shed a lustre on his country.

After the applause which succeeded this toast had subsided, Mr. CLAY rose, and in a very feeling address, thanked the company for the respect they had shown him, as well by the occasion as by the sentiment they had expressed. He adverted to the circumstances attending the late presidential election; declared that he had been governed alone by a wish to promote the welfare of his country; and that, according to the best lights he had received on the subject, he could not, without violence to his conscience, have voted otherwise; but disclaimed a wish to be understood as casting the slightest censure on any man for acting differently from himself, believing that they had been governed by the purest and best of motives. He concluded by offering the following toast:

"The revival of the prosperity of Georgetown, and the happiness of the people of Scott."

General Andrew Jackson.—His splendid military services stands unrivalled, and command our admiration.

Col. R. M. Johnson.—Our distinguished senator in congress: The patriot, the statesman, the soldier; his public acts speak volumes in his praise.

Col. JOHNSON rose, as soon as the applause had ceased, and in his usual and eloquent style, returned his acknowledgments to the company, for the sentiment they had just expressed, and the friendly feelings they have uniformly manifested towards him through a long course of public services. He concluded by giving the following toast:

"*The approbation of the people*—The great reward for the faithful discharge of public duty."

John T. Johnson—Our late representative in congress: virtuous and intelligent, his services as a public servant meet the cordial approbation of his constituents.

Maj. JOHNSON arose amidst the plaudits of the company, and as soon as they had ceased, he thanked them for the compliment just paid him, and declared that next to an approving conscience, the approbation of his late constituents was the highest earthly reward he could receive. In return he gave the following sentiment:

"Charity—The gift of Heaven—May its charms be renewed in our bosoms on each successive day, until time shall be swallowed in eternity."

The toast of WM. H. CRAWFORD—"Let the present administration be judged by its measures."

New York free schools—Upwards of twenty thousand children are now receiving a gratuitous education in New York, only one of whose names has as yet been found enrolled on the criminal records. Branches of the New-York free school society are extending themselves over every section of that city. Such are the wonders capable of being brought about by imparting to children the rudiments of learning.—Are not our republican institutions safe under such guardianship?

Mr. Webster's oration.—A Boston paper states, that the first edition of this oration, of 3000 copies, has been all sold in that town and vicinity—that the second edition of 1000 copies was sent abroad, in answer to orders—and that the third edition was ready for delivery on Monday morning.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subjoined letter from Major Andrews (United States' special agent,) is presented to the public, to prevent exaggeration and misrepresentation.

It speaks for itself. The reasons assigned for my temporary suspension from the office of agent, I trust, will be duly understood and appreciated. Indeed the untiring zeal manifested by Gov. Troup in the accomplishment of his purpose, has rarely been equalled and never surpassed;—it stands without a parallel in the annals of persecution. I ask the public and my friends, to suspend any opinion in relation to the subject connected with this suspension until I can have an opportunity of submiting my defence. Far from seeking any advantage from the locality of my witnesses in the nation, and from my situation as agent—unwilling to be suspected, even by the most prejudiced, of being capable of using any influence which my official station may be supposed to give me—and anxious to disarm my accuser of the slightest pretext for any insinuation of that character; if I had not received Maj. Andrew's letter suspending me *during the time of taking the testimony*, I should have asked it. I assure my friends and the public, that the investigation will result in the establishment of my innocence of the charges preferred against me by Gov. Troup; for, having every confidence in the justice of the government of my country, and its officers appointed to conduct this investigation, and being conscious of the correct intentions by which my official conduct has been influenced—although I may for a season be subject to the inquisitorial proceeding of the governor and legislature of Georgia, and may be compelled in consequence thereof, to bear the popular odium, yet I feel persuaded that in the enlightened judgment of my countrymen I may safely rely, and from its award I can have nothing to apprehend.

I am respectfully,
JOHN CROWELL.

Creek agency, June 22.

Creek Agency, Flint-river,
June 21, 1825.

SIR:—You have been advised of the measures heretofore pursued by the president of the U. States and of the secretary of war, in relation to the charges, specific and implied, made against you as Indian agent. I have now to inform you that a suspension from the exercise of your functions as Indian agent, (until all the testimony to be collected in the Indian nation has been obtained and examined,) has been decided on. I herewith send you a copy of the evidence collected by a committee of the Georgia legislature. Copies of other documents promised me by the governor of Georgia shall be furnished you as soon as those documents are received. You will accordingly turn over the agency to the sub-agent Captain Triplett.

In resorting to the discretionary power invested in me by the president, I feel it due to you to state frankly, that this determination does not proceed from any present impression unfavorable to your innocence. I am not at liberty, in my present peculiar situation, to form a settled opinion on the charges made against you, until all the evidence to be collected from every quarter has been received and carefully examined. But I feel it due to you to say, that so far as I am at liberty to take up a present impression, it is in favor of your integrity and honor. I feel it due to you to make this statement, in consequence of the course (which must be considered an unjust one, if not oppressive,) pursued towards you by the authorities of Georgia; my impressions too being chiefly grounded on the ex parte testimony taken against you.

Your suspension is made from courtesy to the authorities of Georgia, who have repeatedly and urgently demanded it on the ground that it would be impossible to elicit unbiassed testimony in the Indian nation whilst you are in the exercise of your functions. It is done too from a desire to do away all pretexts which might otherwise hereafter be seized on to destroy confidence in the results of the examination. The suspension will be withdrawn so soon as those examinations are concluded, should they result in establishing your innocence.

As the object of the general government in this examination is the establishment of truth, it could not but give me pain as its agent to find that in taking testimony against you, all the usual prerogatives were lost sight by Georgia. You were neither "informed of the nature or the cause of the accusation," or "confronted with witnesses" against you, nor had you "compulsory process for obtaining witnesses" in your favor! The evidence on which the harshest opinions have been formed and expressed was not only *ex parte*, but it has been spread before the public in the newspapers before you had been informed of its character, or had an opportunity of making your defence; and public opinion thereby forestalled before the general government, under which you hold your appointment, has had an opportunity of examining the testimony of either party. The course which you have determined to pursue, as made known to me in the copy of your letter, of the 20th, to the commissioners appointed by the governor of Georgia to take further evidence against you—in inviting them to be present at the examination of your voluntary witnesses—is of an opposite character, and cannot fail to strengthen the belief of your conscious innocence.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that in the exalted character of the president of the U. States, and of the secretary of war, you have the surest guarantee of a fair trial, and a just decision on it.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

T. P. ANDREWS,
Special Agent.

COL. JOHN CROWELL.

The publication of the above correspondence, elicited the following from the governor of Georgia.

Executive Department, Geo.
Miledgeville, June 28th, 1825.

SIR—A paper of this morning printed at this place containing a letter purporting to be addressed by your special agent, to the agent for Indian affairs, in extenuation of his conduct in suspending him from his functions under your instructions, is forwarded for the information of the president. If in writing such a letter, the special agent has so acted as to find himself within the letter or spirit of those instructions, it is obvious that the question which he was charged to investigate had been prejudged at Washington, before his departure from that city, and that consequently the governor of Georgia can no longer, consistently with his dignity, hold intercourse with that officer, of which you will see by the enclosed letter he had due notice.

Respectfully, G. M. TROUP.

The Honorable J. Barbour,
Secretary of war.

Executive Department,
Miledgeville, June 28th, 1825.

SIR—I call your attention to a letter purporting to be yours and addresed to the agent in extenuation of your conduct for the act of suspension, and published in a paper here this morning called the Patriot. If this letter be authentic, you will consider all intercourse between yourself and this government suspended from the moment of the receipt of this. G. M. TROUP.

T. P Andrews, Esq.
Special agent—Creek agency.

Important Indian Treaties.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Missouri Intelligencer, dated

"St. Louis, June 4.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that treaties have been concluded by Gen. Clark, with the Kansas and Osage Indians, for the cession of all the land which they held within this state, and also for a considerable district of country west of Missouri and Arkansas. Several new and advantageous stipulations have been introduced into these treaties. The Kansas are to pay for all horses or other property stolen or taken by them from the white people since the year 1815, and the Osages are in like manner to pay for all similar depredations committed by them since the year 1808 These stipulations, of course, cannot take effect until after the treaties are ratified by the president and senate, when, upon proof being made to the superintendant of Indian affairs at St. Louis, payment will be made. The sum of 8,000 dollars is appropriated by the treaties to these indemnities. These Indians are also to pay for all future injuries of the same kind, the amount of which is annually stopped from their annuities, on making proof to the agents of the value of the property taken. The country west of Missouri and Arkansas is appropriated to the use of the Kansas and Osages, and of the other Indians now within the limits of this state, none of whom are to settle within twenty leagues of our boundary. Thus these important treaties have been concluded, by virtue of which the beautiful tract of country on the western border of this state, will be laid open to the settlement of the white people, and the whole state is to be freed from the nuisance of an Indian population. Many of our frontier citizens and adventurers to Mexico will be indemnified for their losses, and the obligation to pay for thefts and robberies, out of their annuities, will operate as a security against future depredations, and will make the whole nation responsible for the good behavior of each individual. The stipulation to prevent all Indians from settling within sixty miles of our boundary, is one of the wisest ever put into a treaty. It will be advantageous to both Indians and white people, for it will leave a clear space between them, wide enough to prevent encroachments on each other's territory, and allow room for stock to range without getting upon Indian land, and giving the Indians a pretext for killing or stealing it. Upon the whole, these are two of the most advantageous treaties ever made for Missouri, and must have the effect of giving tranquility to her frontier, securing it against future interruption from Indians, bringing a beautiful part of the country into cultivation, greatly increasing the stream of emigration to our western border, and giving a dense and powerful population which will forever place it beyond the dread of Indian wars.

FROM MEXICO.

On the 18th May, the senate ratified the treaty between Great Britain and the Mexican union. Thirteen of that body united in offering an additional article, containing a formal acknowledgement of Mexican independence; but the article was rejected after having been referred to a committee. We possess a copy of the treaty, for which we are indebted to Mr. Sanderson of the coffee house.

The first "constitutional federal congress" terminated its session on the 21st May. The paper "El Sol," of the 22d, furnishes the long discourse, delivered on the occasion by the president of the union, and also the answer of the congress. Both performances are of an interesting character. The president adverts, with expressions of pride and conplacency, to the recognition of Mexican independence by Great Britain, and to the treaty between the two powers, which the congress had just sanctioned. He mentions also the arrival of our envoy in the country, and the diplomatic plenitude of the Mexican embassador's reception and treatment at Washington.

On the 31st May, Henry George Ward was received, with great pomp, by the president of Mexico, as Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic majesty. Mr. Ward, after he had read alound his credentials, pronounced an address, wherein he dwelt upon the lively interest which his sovereign felt in the agrandisement and prosperity of the new republic, and his desire to maintain the relations of friendship that had been so happily established. The president made a suitable reply.

Mr. Poinsett was to be received in from on the day after, being the 1st of June.

The constitutional council of the government assembled for the first time, and was organized, on the 27th May. Thus every part of the new political system was in regular and successful operation in Mexico. Tranquility reigned throughout the nation: Gen. Santa Anna had arrived at Alvarado, after having surrendered his authority as military commandant in Yucatan, into the hands of a successor, appointed by the government in Mexico, and transmitted an address to the sovereign congress, expressing the firmest loyality to the union.

Manuel Jose de Arce, a man of letters and excellent character, has been chosen, at Guatamala, president of that republic. On the day of his inauguration, as he was proceeding to the congress hall to take the proscribed oaths, a hog ran between his legs and threw him down. This accident is noticed in the Mexican papers as having "disturbed the solemnity of the ceremonial."

The treaty between Great Britain and Mexico establishes reciprocal freedom of trade, and the mutual enjoyment of the advantages allowed to the most favored nations. Every vessel built in the Mexican states, or "nationalized" according to their laws, owned by a citizen or citizens of Mexico, whose captain is a Mexican by birth or naturalization, and three fourths of whose crew have been admitted into the service with the knowledge of the government, is to be considered as Mexican.

This convention is to be in force for ten years, when the matter is to be open to a new arrangement. The subjects of the British government are not to be molested on account of their religion; but it is not specified that they are to have the privilege of public worship.

By an "additional article" it is agreed, that any privileges which it may be convenient for the United Mexican States to concede to Spain (the only power that could pretend to any which Great Britain might not have) shall be in no manner exclusive or prohibitory, and be limited to a determinate number of years." *Nat. Gaz.*

The prospect of a canal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the isthmus of Nicaragua, becomes daily less remote and uncertain. It is an additional satisfaction to know that in this important work the United States is to be an important participator. A company of New-York merchants sent out Curtis Bolton, esq. a respectable merchant of that city, to investigate the proposed route by way of the San Juan river and Lakes of Nicaragua, with a view to carry into execution a work by which the commercial interest of both countries will be so considerably benefited. The San Juan river is about 100 miles in length and of safe and easy navigation. The lake is a fine sheet of water for shipping of from 60 to 70 miles in length. The principal expenditures will be required in the small river which lies between the lake and the Pacific. This river is called the Rio Leago, but as the materials for the construction of the canal are plentiful and convenient, the difficulties may be easily overcome. The result of the survey which is now going on, will probably be soon laid before the public in an official form, as Mr. Bolton has returned in the Shark; and, as every confidence is reposed in his skill and experience, the appearance of his report, if it should coincide in its purport with the opinions which seem to prevail on the subject, will, in all likelihood, be the signal for the active commencement of the undertaking. The English government is doubtless alive to the importance of possessing a key to the Pacific, by one of the newly emancipated countries. As yet, however, we have heard of no step which has been taken of sufficient vigour to induce a fear that we may be anticipated. If, therefore, the contemplated canal is to be construted, and American merchants are to share in the profit and advantage of the work, the sooner a vigorous system of operation can be commenced, the better. The advantage which would result to our commerce is too obvious to admit of a moment's doubt or hesitation; and we ought, therefore, to be prompt and energetic in seizing upon the opportunity which is now offered to us.

The report which has been circulated in a northern paper, that Mr. Bolton was sent out by order of the American government, is incorrect. Our government has taken no step in the business. *Nat. Jour.*

Guatemala.—The republic of Guatimala, (Central America) has elected for president of the republic, Manuel Jose de Arce, a citizen distinguished for his talents, learning, bravery and firm character. Other elections were made at the same time for various offices. At the last accounts, that country was perfectly tranquil, and was rapidly progressing in establishing its independence.

Mexico—The editors of the Baltimore American have received a letter from a friend now resident at the city of Mexico, under date of 1st June. It announces the arrival of our minister, Mr. Poinsett, at that capital, and speaks of the handsome manner of his reception. The resident American citizens, including the consul, testified their joy by giving to the minister and suite a splendid and expensive ball.—Mr. Poinsett presented his credentials to the Mexican government on the 1st June, upon which occasion he made an address to the president, which is highly spoken of.

Monte Video—It appears by a recent arrival, is soon to be the theatre of warlike operations. The Spanish and native population of this place have already renounced the jurisdiction of the emperor of Brazil, and it is said that Buenos Ayres has fomented, and is secretly aiding this movement. The revolutionists have already laid seige to Monte Video and the Brazilian general commanding has deserted, and with his cavalry has gone over to them. This general was distinguished by imperial favors, and shared liberally the confidence of his sovereign, and his desertion, say the accounts, has excited the strongest alarm and consternation amongst the garrison. The revolution wears already so menacing an aspect, that it was seriously apprehended the garrison would surrender before succor could arrive from Rio Janeiro.

Jails to let.—Within a few months, especially, we have seen in papers from different parts of the country, accounts, under the above head, of tenantless jails. The jails in Taunton in this state, Hancock, Me. and Newport, R. I. have recently been mentioned as being without a single person confined for debt. In every instance, it is related as a circumstance which has not occurred for many years. Our jail, we believe, has always more or less. In 1798, when Washington's birthday was celebrated in this town a subscription was proposed for poor debtors, but on inquiry it was found that there was *not one* in the county of Essex. This, probably, has not been the case at any time since. *Salem Gaz.*

A glorious act of justice.

Under this head, the Genius of Universal Emancipation, published in Baltimore by a member of the society of Friend, has the annexed notice.

A gentleman from Virginia, applied at the office of the Baltimore Haytien emigration society, on the 24th ult. for information respecting the propriety, and practicability of sending a large number of slaves to the republic of Hayti. After he had received from the agent, a statement of the present situation of things, relative to the emigration of our colored people to that island, he requested assistance in procuring a vessel for the purpose above mentioned. This was cheerfully complied with; and the next day a contract was closed with a ship owner, to take out eighty-eight slaves, all belonging to the gentleman aforesaid, the price of whose passage he pays himself, and for the use of whom he also purchased agricultural implements in this city, to the value of one hundred and thirty dollars.

[We have neglected to state, that David Patterson esq. of this county, sometime since liberated *eleven* slaves, who have sailed for Liberia.—*Ed. Rec.*]

The monument intended to be erected at Philadelphia, to the memory of Washington, is estimated to cost 67,000 dollars. It will be constructed of marble, and will be 130 feet high; and its model is taken from that of Choragic monument of Thrasybulus at Athens. It is said that the corner stone is to be laid by General Lafayette early next month.

Westchester, (Penn.) June 29.

I have just returned from viewing, in company with several other gentlemen, the improved mowing machine of Messrs. *Ezra Cope and Thomas Hoopes, Jr.* It is a simple and highly efficacious labor-saving machine; as will appear by the fact, that it mowed an acre of good grass in thirteen minutes. It cuts a swarth of 5½ feet, and lays the grass handsomely. When under full way it cut of that width, 50 rods in length in 2 minutes. Ten acres a day can be mowed with it easily. It cannot fail—it ought not to fail, to recommend itself to the enlightened farmer, until it gets into general use.

The revolving horse rake in use in this neighborhood is also valuable; it will rake an acre of smooth land, clean, in 15 minutes, and has done it this week in less time. *Village Rec.*

4th of July at Haw-River.

At an early hour on the morning of the 4th instant, according to previous arrangements, a large number of the citizens of the western part of Orange assembled at Mr. Shaw's, in order to commemorate the 49th year of our national independence. Dr. J. A. Craig presided, assisted by Maj. Allen. At half past 12 o'clock, a procession was formed under the directions of captains Russell and Johnson, accompanied by an excellent band of music.—During the march, a round from a stationary company was fired for each of the colonial states. The declaration of independence was read by Mr. James Jones, and a merited oration was delivered by Jesse Turner, esq. Mr. John S. Turrentine acted as secretary. After the cloth was removed, the following sentiments were given:

1 The day we celebrate—Like the sun in its meridian splendor, it shines with its own lustre.

2 General George Washington, our country's noblest model—

"Like some proud cliff that rears its awful form,
Swells in the vale and midway leaves the storm;
Tho' round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

3. Thomas Jefferson, and the other ex presidents of the United States.

4. Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher and great apostle of American Liberty.

5 The president of the United States—May his administration prove to be the offspring of sound policy and ardent patriotism.

6 General La Fayette—The early devotion of his services in the cause of our freedom entitles him to our gratitude and esteem:—May he long be honored with the triumphal arch and be greeted by the plaudits of millions of freemen, to him a gratification of the most exalted character, and a reward in accordance with his highest aspirations.

7 Gen. Bolivar—May his sword, like the sword of old, continue to guard the gates of the South American Eden.

8 The freemen of America—United by the sacred bond of liberty and equality, may their union and happiness be commensurate with their existence.

9 May the independence that was purchased at York Town, and the emancipation which was sealed on the field of Ayacucho, ever demonstrate the practical triumphs of the rights of man.

10 Gen. Andrew Jackson—Like his great prototype, Gen. Washington, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

11 *The Greeks*—May the gallant efforts of this oppressed people in the holy cause of freedom and religion, enable them to achieve the noble deeds of their fathers—may they emancipate themselves from the galling yoke of Ottoman tyranny, procure a free range and reward for their powers, and again become the Greece of Eschylus and Pericles.

12 The United States and South American republics—May their freedom be everlasting as their hills, and may mutual good will, prosperity and happiness, like their rivers, flow through their land in perpetual streams.

13 The lovely fair, the charms of our existence—

"Auld nature swears, the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes O,
Her 'prentice hand she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses O."

[7 cheers!]

VOLUNTEERS.

By the president of the day. South America—Covered with the trophies of her valorous sons; but her Ayacuco, like her Chimboroze, raises her head above them all.

By the vice president. May the overthow of Olanete prove to be the expulsion of Spanish Tyranny from the southern world and the establishment of her freedom and independence.

By J. Turner, esq. Our enlightened and patriotic fellow citizen, A. D. Murphey.

By Mr. James Jones. The memory of General Warren.

By J. S. Turrentine. The president, and other professors in our University.

J. Turner, esq, being again called on gave the following:

The fair sex—"In the land of slaves the greatest slaves—in the land of freemen, mistress of those who know no master." [9 cheers.]

To the Freeholders of Guilford County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

THE time has once more arrived when your attention will be occupied in selecting representatives to the next General Assembly; and again I resort to this method of informing you that I am a candidate for a seat in the Senate. After the many ordeals through which I have passed, I do not anticipate any farther attack from the shafts of personal enmity against my private character. To maintain the propriety of my public conduct, I shall state a few simple facts, which, if fairly examined and properly understood, (which I have no doubt will be the case,) cannot fail to remove impressions which a late address to you is calculated to produce. I have the highest confidence in the honesty and intelligence of my countymen; and am entirely sure, if they deviate from that true course of policy which is calculated to promote their true interest, that it will be in consequence of erroneous representations. All I ask is, that you divest yourselves of all prepossession or prejudice, (if any has been imbibed,) examine the facts, and decide according to the evidence. I allude to the appropriation of money for the removal of the flats below Wilmington, in the Cape-Fear river, which was made in the year 1822. This appropriation I voted for; and this, my enemies have ever since been endeavoring to handle to my prejudice, and in my apprehension have deceived hundreds of the honest and well-meaning part of the community, who have not had an opportunity of correct information. It is not strange that many have been deceived. It is admitted that great and unnecessary waste was made previous to the time of making this appropriation, by the incorporated companies, entirely from want of experience and skill in projecting their plans. Those who wish to mislead, blend the former waste and this appropriation together, and thereby render it difficult for the people to separate them and get a fair understanding of them. I shall attempt in the subsequent part of this address, to lay the subject fairly before you, and the principal part of what I say, shall be predicated on public documents.

In the first place, I will refer you to the act of 1816, which directed the treasurer to subscribe for one hundred and fifty shares of the stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, the capital stock of which company amounted to $ 146,725. For your information with regard to the expenditure of this sum, I will give you the words of the committee on internal improvements in their report to the last general assembly on that subject. "Of this sum (say they) there has been expended, exclusive of steam boat stock, on the river below Fayetteville, 23,845 dolls. 32 cents; on the canal at Buckhorn, 43,419 dolls. 74 cents; on the canal at Fayetteville, 57,579 dolls. 38 cents; and in salaries and incidental expenses, a farther sum of 6,575 dolls. 98 cents. Of this enormous sum, it is computed that at least two-thirds disbursed by the company, entirely independent of the board and civil engineer, though a part of the subscription has been paid since 1819, has been misapplied and totally wasted, from a want of skill in projecting and executing the works." From this it appears, that there was lost on this river alone 87,613 dolls. 60 cents. From the same report it appears, that a still larger sum of the public money, has been wasted on the Yadkin, and that similar wastes have been made in proportion to the stock, on the Neuse, the Tar, and the Catawba. The gentleman who seems to be labouring so incessantly to stamp a prejudice on the minds of the people against the present system of internal improvements, tells you, in a communication of the 8th of February, 1824, that he has been in favour of internal improvements. The above was the system of which he approved; and his opinions never seemed to be changed until the system was changed to the present one, which he so loudly decries in his former as well as late communication.

To show you the beneficial results that would attend the accomplishment of this work, (the improvement of the Cape Fear as now contemplated,) and the strong probability that it can be effected if we persevere, I will refer you to the memorial of the citizens of Fayetteville to the last legislature. This memorial states, that "the savings to the growers of wheat, cotton, rice and tobacco, would be more than 100,000 dolls. a year to those who trade to the towns of Fayetteville and Wilmington only, when the work which is now in operation shall be completed. Already (says this memorial) have the works below Wilmington proved, that in the course of a short time they will answer all the intended good, if they are allowed to progress. Soon shall we see vessels of a large burthen lying at the wharves of that place, carrying the rich productions of our state to an European market, without the risk, uncertainty, and expense of a coastwise voyage. In one single year the present engineer has effected more good on the Cape Fear above Wilmington, than had been effected during the whole operations of the navigation company; and while he has expended less than five thousand dollars, they, for the want of skill and judgment in their workmen, expended more than one hundred thousand. If this work is now suspended, if the rising spirit of our state is now suppressed, if its growing strength is now to be palsied, when and where are we to look for renovation? Gloom and apathy will pervade all classes of men, the hopes of the farmer and merchant will be withered and blasted, the heart of the patriot will sicken and turn with pain from the prospect: while the more prudent or the more selfish, will, in more favoured states, seek that melioration of their condition which they are denied in the place of their nativity."

For farther proof that this work can be accomplished, I will refer you to the several messages of the late governor, particularly to his communication to the last general assembly. The following are his words: "I may congratulate the legislature and friends of internal improvements generally, in this state, that the works on the Cape Fear river, both below and above the town of Wilmington, have been attended, so far, with signal success; a success which must fully equal the expectations of the most sanguine, when we consider the difficulties which have been encountered in their progress, and that all works of the nature of those flats below Wilmington must have time to complete their effect. From the best information, it may be safely affirmed, that all doubts of their ultimate success are at an end. There is at present no difficulty in the navigation to any shipping which could come up to the port previous to the erecting of the embankments, and by the mere force of the current, without the aid of drags which were intended to be used, the channel is evidently deepening. The immense importance of this work to the state, and its evident practicability, is a strong inducement to determine us never to lose sight of or abandon it, until fully accomplished."

In farther testimony, of the prosperous condition of the works, at the flats below Wilmington, I will give you the words of the committee on internal improvements before alluded to: "Your committee find that the operations of the engineer below Wilmington have been attended with all the success which, in so short a time, could have been expected. That the works, so far as they have progressed, have fulfilled his predictions and justified our confidence in his skill. In support of this opinion, the committee would respectfully refer the house to the report of the board, sustained as it is, in its statements, by information derived from other sources, and by direct testimony of gentlemen entitled, by their intelligence and high standing in society, to the greatest respect."

You will find the facts above mentioned corroborated by the reports of the board in the years 1823 and 1824. I have been careful not to refer to any authorities that are not highly respectable, and as much disinterested as any portion of the people, and consequently without any kind of inducement to lead astray or deceive that part of the community who have not opportunites of becoming acquainted with the true situation of the works.

It is a matter of much regret, that the gentleman who has undertaken to inform you on this important subject, has not treated it with a greater degree of fairness and candor. He tells you that "the newspapers give a pleasing statement of the success already experienced:" that "they state that the water over the flats is deepened two feet." This you will observe he does not deny, but he says, "they do not inform us that the navigation is as good or the channel as deep as the old channel was before they stopped it up." He could not have been as attentive to the newspapers as some of his neighbours, as the governor's message has been published in every newspaper in the state, and also most, if not all, of the other documents to which I have referred, declaring directly the reverse of his statement.

You may find, in the report of the board in 1824, an explanation of a machine that has been sarcastically denominated "a log with iron spikes." This machine is calculated to tear up the mud, and aid the current in deepening the channel, which, when you understand it, will not wear the ridiculous aspect with which the gentleman has laboured to clothe it.

He asks you a number of questions which seem to be calculated to produce erroneous impressions. Speaking of the operations of the engineer on the flats, he asks, How has his project succeeded? Has it not resulted that the old channel which he has stopped up was much better than the new one which he is trying in vain to open? Had he been disposed to deal candidly with you, he must have told you, that when the appropriation was made by the legislature, the object of the engineer was to improve the deepest channel: but when the board met to whom the power to make the appropriation was given by the legislature, only on the condition of their first examining and then approving of the plan of the engineer, it was discovered if they proceeded on that plan, it would cause the tide to overflow a number of valuable rice plantations, and this would not only cause great expense to the state, but be likely to render the place more unhealthy. They therefore concluded to stop the deeper channel and make a new one on the opposite side of the island, which, though it would render the navigation worse for a time, would be equally sure of producing ultimate success, and would obviate the expense and difficulties which would attend the first object.

He farther asks, why should we persist in a plan which has, by the test of practical experiment, proved worse than useless? I answer, that the test of practical experiment has furnished us with no such evidence; and I now call on him to furnish the people with such evidence, if any exists. All the evidence which can be produced will be derived from those concerned in the coasting trade. Evidence of this kind, without inquiring into its merits, has had a strong influence on the minds of many of the respectable citizens of this county; one instance of which I shall take notice of. Some time last year, Mr. Jonathan Hadley, a gentleman of very respectable standing, of this county, had occasion to pass from Wilmington to Charleston in a coasting vessel, the captain of which spoke to him in strong terms against the attempts we were making to remove these obstructions, giving it as his decided opinion that we should not succeed. The thing was much talked of, as no doubt could be entertained but Mr. Hadley made a just representation of what he had heard, and most people very naturally supposed that the opinions of coasting captains must be very good authority. By reference to the memorial of the citizens of Fayetteville before alluded to, you find that those farmers of the state who trade to Fayetteville and Wilmington lose more than one hundred thousand dollars a year for the want of these improvements. This sum is paid to the coasting vessels which carry our produce to another port, whence it is carried to its destined market. This explains the reason why we get less for our produce at Fayetteville and Wilmington, than we do at the market towns of other states. This is the principal cause of the great scarcity of money amongst us. Our merchants are driven to purchase their goods at markets out of the state, and hence it is that our state is drained of its money. This also shows you how it happened that the captain who gave the information to Mr. Hadley, and all other coasting captains, as well as all other persons concerned in the coasting trade, are opposed to the efforts of the state to improve the navigation of that river. If the flats were removed so that ships could come into the port at Wilmington large enough to carry our produce to an European market, the coasting captains would be left without employment. This hundred thousand dollars would be annually saved to the farmers, and lost to these captains and other persons concerned in the trade. They understand their interests, and it is not strange that they strive to render the plan unpopular and thereby put an end to the work.

He again asks, "is not four or five years long enough to realize some benefit, if there was any to accrue?" and then answers, "I thought so, and should have held myself highly culpable if I had given my support to such a project." Does he not mean by this question to induce a belief that four or five years have been spent in working at the flats? This is undoubtedly the impression intended to be made on your minds. To prove the fallacy of which I refer you to the act of 1822, which may be found in the hands of almost every magistrate of the county. There you will find, that the session of that year first empowered the board to make the appropriation. This was not carried into effect till the spring of 1823. Strange, indeed, if he can count four or five years between the spring of 1823 and the time of publishing his circular! The fact is, that the warm season of two years is all the time that has been occupied in the business, making less, perhaps, than one whole year; a considerable portion of which time has been most successfully employed in the river above Wilmington. "I should think *myself* highly culpable" were I to make such misrepresentations.

Now you have the message of the governor, the report of the committee on internal improvements, the memorial of the citizens of Fayetteville, the reports of the board on internal improvements, all holding out the fairest prospects of success. These documents are in my possession, and will be shown to any person who may wish to see them. On the other hand what is the evidence? The declarations of coasting captains and other persons who are strongly interested, and therefore not to be relied on. It was from a firm conviction that the work could be done, and that it would be of incalculable benefit to the state, that I was induced to support the measure.

Much credit has been claimed by my opponent in his several communications, on the subject of the law passed in the year 1823, limiting the time that certain officers shall hold their offices. I supported the passage of the law, and believe it a good one if judiciously administered.

In the conclusion, I invite you to examine strictly and impartially what I have laid before you. And I stand ready at all times and all places to give you any explanation or information within my power. Should you elevate me to the responsible station for which I am a candidate, I will exert my best judgment and zeal to promote your interest.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,
DAVID WORTH.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 20.

We understand that on Friday last, THOMAS RUFFIN, esq. of this place, was appointed by the governor and council, one of the judges of the Superior Court, in place of the hon. George Badger, resigned.

We have been requested to state that Col. JOHN STOCKARD is a candidate for the house of commons for this county.

There is a great scarcity of flour at present existing in this city (Raleigh,) and we are quite certain that several loads might be disposed of at fair prices. *Register.*

Corn.—This article is very scarce here, and has been sold as high as $1 25 per bushel. Wheat and flour are also scarce, and supplies of either would command high prices. We learn that this scarcity does not prevail in the country, and we hope the farmers will come to market with all speed. *Fayetteville Obs.*

The last Wilmington paper says "We were just now informed by one of our most respectable subscribers, that there was not a bushel of good corn in market, and that he holders of what there is, ask one dollar to a dollar and twenty five cents per bushel, for such as is not fit for use. Why do not our north county friends avail themselves of so favorable a market, and supply our suffering population with a plenty of the article."

Gov. Miller.—The U. S. store ship Decoy, Lt Comm. Forrest, will sail from Norfolk in a few days for Thompson's island. Wm. Miller, of North Carolina, charge d'affairs to the central republic of America, Guatimala, and Dr. Baker, secretary of legation, will take passage in her, and from Thompson's island will embark for Guatimala, in a vessel appointed for that service.

General LA FAYETTE has, it is said, accepted the invitation of the president of the United States to return to France on board the U. S. frigate Brandywine; and is expected to embark, from this city, about the end of next month. *Nat. Journal.*

In the Cincinnatus, which arrived at New-York on Friday from London, came out passengers, T. Iturbide, J. Iturbide, P. Iturbide, A. Iturbide, and I. Iturbide, being the family of the late emperor of Mexico. The widow of the emperor has, within the last week or two, arrived at New-York, and taken a residence there. There has been, no doubt, a happy family meeting, which will, we sincerely hope, be succeeded by a long calm of contentment, undisturbed by idle retrospects and unsubstantial visions of ambition. *Nat. Jour.*

It is said that on Saturday and Sunday, the 2d and 3d inst. about 1,300 Philadelphians arrived at New York to witness the celebration of the 4th of July.

New Post Offices, established in this state since the 1st of January last.

Vernsville,	Nash county
Ballard's Bridge,	Chowan
Bower's Store,	Ashe
Brummel's,	Davidson
Carter's,	Stokes
Clemmonsville,	Davidson
Hatches,	Onslow
Longtown,	Davidson
Martin's store,	
Mooring's Cross Roads,	Pitt
Newfound,	Buncombe
Poplar Hill,	Anson
Red Mountain,	Orange
Roles' Store,	Wake
Tryonora,	
Whitesville,	Buncombe
Jones's Store,	Granville
Lanesborough,	Anson
Swift Creek Bridge,	Craven

The Mails.—Since the first day of January last (says the National Journal,) no less than 276 new post offices have been established. Independently of this addition one of the great western mails, formerly transported but three times a week, has been made a daily mail; and other arrangements equally valuable have been made to facilitate the arrivals and departures of the mail in other sections of the union. Yet, notwithstanding these additions to the annual expenditure, the revenue of the post office department, which has for some years past been inadequate to the expenditures, will this year, we understand, in consequence of the new modes of business introduced by the present postmaster general, be fully equal to the expenses, and will probably somewhat exceed them.

MARRIED,

At Maj. Robert Donnell's, in Guilford county, on Tuesday the 13th instant, by the Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, Mr ROBERT CALDWELL to Miss MARIAH LATTA.

On the 23d April, at the Abbey Church, Bath, Eng. Mr. HENRY TANTON *ninety five* years of age, to Mrs. H. GALSTON, aged *forty-seven*. The bridegroom lived with his former wife 74 years, by whom he had seven children, the youngest of whom is sixty years old. This venerable sage, at the age of 93, wrote a book called the "Bible Traveller," now in circulation.

By the last arrival from England, we find that the bridegroom, very soon after the nuptial ceremony was performed, made an attempt on his own life, which failed. Before the honey-moon, however, had expired, a coroner's inquest was summoned over his copse, and his spouse was committed to jail, on a charge of *manslaughter*, it having been proved that she pushed him down the steps which descend from Walcot Parade, in the city of Bath. A sad lesson this for passionate widows and superannuated widowers! *Nat. Jour.*

Cash for Flax Seed.

80 CENTS will be given for Flax Seed, delivered at the Old Tilt Hammer, or at the store of J. P. Seed & Co.

S. S. Claytor & Co.

July 19. 83—tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber, and bearing date the 19th of April, 1824, I shall sell for cash, on Tuesday of August court, at the Market House in the town of Hillsborough,

Two Tracts of Land.

One adjoining the land of Henry Crutchfield and others, containing thirty-two acres more or less; the other lying on the south side of the above tract, adjoining the land of Ezra Durham, containing fifty acres more or less, and formerly the property of John Durham of Susanna.

Wm. Durham, jr.

July 10th, 1825. 83—4w

$ 25 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th of June last a negro man named BEN, about five feet eight or nine inches high dark complexion, thin visage, and fine voice. The above reward will be given if delivered to me in the lower end of Orange county, or confined in Hillsborough Jail so that I get him.

Henry Forrest.

July 14. 83—3w

MUSIC TUITION.

J. AYKROYD, Professor of Music, Newbern, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he intends to open his school for Vocal and Instrumental Music, about the 13th of July, and will feel grateful for the patronage he may receive.

Philadelphia, June 29. 83—

From the Family Visitor.

FAITH.

There is a blessing here below,
For human solace given,
That poor degenerate man may know,
While toiling in this world of woe,
What joys are felt in heaven!

Whence does this precious boon arise?
Where is this treasure hidden?
Is it in earth, or air, or skies?
Or does it cheat the weary eyes,
Like joys that are forbidden?

'Tis not a thing of air or earth,
All fleeting, all dissembling!
But 'tis a bliss of heavenly birth,
More than all mortal pleasure's worth,
And nought below resembling!

'Tis found when other joys are lost—
When other sweets are failing!
It comes to those who need it most,
The wand'rer, or the tempest-tost,
Or those in anguish wailing.

ADELAIDE,

Or the horrors of a Convent.

The revolution having brought the French to Italy, one of its consequences was the suspension of the convents, whose inmates were driven forth into the world and exposed to passions to which in their retirement they had been strangers. This at least was the situation of Adelaide, the youngest nun of Santa Clara, who, expelled from her silent retreat, was now wandering alone along the solitary path which led to the neighboring village of Ponte San Pietro, the residence of her poor and humble parents. She had scarcely reached the bridge which leads across the turbulent Brembo, when she heard the tramp of horses behind her. Startled like the flying deer, she doubled her steps; but she had not proceeded far, when a handsome ma[illegible] on a noble charger, stoppe[illegible] by her side, and bowing down to [illegible] with a kind smile, seemed to offe[illegible] his arm to protect her. Adelaide's pious looks had never before met a man's eye; never had a man approached her, except her father; trembling therefore, she could hardly reply to his questions, whither she was going, and whether he would allow him to accompany her? Half by force, half following an inward, unknown impulse, she walked by his side with downcast eyes and in silence, while he gazed with inexpressible rapture on the perfect ideal of her countenance, which, revealed by the dark conventual dress, appeared to him like that of a saint. Hector was a French officer; but in the midst of the horrors which disgraced his country, he had preserved his heart unstained: the dying lessons of a beloved parent were indelibly impressed on his mind, which united youthful fire and an ardent thirst for honor and glory, with a gentle feeling and even a tint of enthusiasm. For the first time he now felt the impression of female beauty, heightened by the romantic scenery which surrounded them, as much as by the novelty of the incident. From his earliest youth engaged in a destructive war, and hurried away by its various incidents, he had only known the dregs of the female sex, who filled him with hatred and disgust. Now he had met the *ideal* of his heart; should he accost her? he trembled lest they should suddenly arrive at her parent's cottage; he therefore begged Adelaide to sit down and rest herself a little; and the poor girl, fatigued with the heat, and overcome by the feelings which actuated her in her novel situation, consented.

He sat down at her feet, and at last succeeded in replacing her fear by a timid confidence. She now told him, that the severity of her order, but still more the harshness of the Abbess, had placed her out of every communication with the world, her parents not excepted, so that she did not even know whether the latter were still alive; that all the nuns had hastened forth and were dispersed in the world, leaving her alone with their superior, till the latter endeavored to compel her to retire to a wilderness, there to lead the life of a recluse, till the power which now banished her from her beloved convent should be destroyed. But now the desire of again seeing her dear parents, a [illegible] presentiment of joys she had never tasted, seized her youthful mind, and actuated her to fly from the tyrant, and seek protection and support among those who loved her. With every word of her simple narrative, her courage increased; she even ventured to look at the dangerous man: as the tender forget-me-not developes itself and receives its heavenly tint only in a superior light, thus a new life suddenly beamed from Adelaide's countenance after Hector's dark flaming eye had shined upon her. Who can describe these first sweet emotions of incipient love! The whole world besides vanishes before this delicious feeling; misfortune may threaten, or bliss entice, the intoxicated heart implicitly yields to its resistless force.

Thus Adelaide suffered herself to be persuaded to wait on the cool spot where they were seated, the return of Hector's servant, whom he despatched to village for the purpose of making inquiries respecting her parents. Happy hour! but too soon it vanished in sweet eloquent silence, interrupted only by a few detached words pronounced in a whisper.—Too soon did the servant return with the sad tidings that he found the cottage untenanted, and was informed by the neighbors, that at the approach of the foreign foe, Adelaide's parents had retired, no one knew whither. A joyful blush overcast the officer's cheeks. "Well my dear girl," he said to the sobbing nun, "the whole world has forsaken you, and God seems to have entrusted you to my care; fear nothing, I will be your protector—follow me to Bergamo; there I will deliver you into the hands of some respectable females, with whom you whom you may reside, till I succeed in winning for you an earthly paradise, such as you could never hope to find behind your convent walls."

But Adelaide supplicated him to reconduct her to the abbess; saying, that she would endure every punishment she might inflict on her, rather than that he should expose himself to the wrath of heaven, by soliciting one of its brides. Thus the timid virgin continued for some time to urge upon the stranger, all that fear, superstition, and an instinctive feeling of propriety could inspire her with. At last she threw herself on her knees, and weeping bitterly, prayed for help and advice from above. But Hector knew how to represent to her the danger of her return to the abbess, her helpless situation, and the purity of his attentions, so urgently, that at last, feeling herself attracted by an undefinable sensation, she reluctantly yielded to his entreaties, and trembling, allowed herself to be raised on his charger, and to be led by Hector's hand to Bergamo.

Richer than an oriental king, who triumphantly leads home the proudly laden camels conquered in battle, Hector gazed with raptures on his fair booty, the conquest of his heart, not of his arms. He delivered her like a precious jewel to the matron, in whose house he had been for some time quartered, and who, treating him as a son, gave a right to expect that she would be equally kind to his interesting *protegee* Adelaide became soon fondly attached to the kind matron, whose gentleness of manners formed a strong contrast with those of her severe abbess, whose misanthropic disposition had poisoned her youth. Hector saw the charming maiden daily, who yielding to his entreaties, had at last laid aside her conventual garb, which seemed to form a partition between them. It was not till he saw her engaged in domestic occupation, her beautiful hair freed from the dark veil which had hitherto concealed it from his eyes, and the dark sackcloth changed for a snowy white robe, that he began to think of the possibility, that this lovely being whom he had hitherto revered only from a distance, might become his wife. Adelaide, on her side, felt a strong affection for her kind protector, who, respecting her saint-like reserve, had not yet ventured upon declaring his sentiments to her. She gradually accustomed herself so much to the happiness of seeing him every day, nay every hour, in receiving instruction from him in music, drawing and other accomplishments, that at last all her wishes became concentrated in the idea of living and dying with him, whose image was constantly before her eyes, and deeply engraven in her heart.

All inquiries that he, in the mean time, made after her parents, proved fruitless. Hector and her kind hostess now remained her only support; and when at last the generous stranger overcome by his feelings, confessed that he loved her, and that he could not live without her, she suddenly perceived that his feelings were also hers; and the noble minded matron gladly blessed the union of the two lovers. Adelaide learned to forget her former vow: Hector had convinced her that it was no binding; the voice of her heart, too, spoke loudly, and silenced every doubt that could arise. The nun had thrown aside the gloomy veil, and the hand of the loving maiden gladly excepted the myrtle crown that was offered. Hector pushed the preparations for their nuptials with all the haste of impatient love, and the happy couple lived days of bliss in the enjoyment of the delightful present, and in the anticipation of a still happier futurity.

Suddenly the trumpet of war called the French warriors to new combats, and an order arrived for Hector to join immediately, with his battalion, a column which was rapidly advancing to meet the Austrians. A terrible night followed the last day of happiness that Hector had spent with his Adelaide, and which they had adorned with plans for a cloudless futurity. A sudden darkness had now overshadowed them, which forbad every glance upon distant times. A deep sorrow contracted the breast, which a few moment before was expanded by the buoyancy of joy. Hector placed his fainting bride in the arms of his kind hostess, who promised to be a mother to her, to watch over and comfort her, and never to forsake her. Pale and trembling, he pressed the last parting kiss on her cold lips, tore himself away, to obey the stern call of duty; and Adelaide opened her eyes upon a dreary cheerless world, in which the kind hand of reminiscence, and that of her gentle sister, Hope, alone could alone save her from despair.

Several letters of Hector's arrived, conveying the assurance of the continuance of his love, but at the same time, the intelligence of the daily victories of the Austrians. Soon those tokens of affection no longer appeared, and Adelaide was left to the sad alternative of believing her lover faithless or dead. Numbers of mutilated Frenchmen, flying before a successful enemy, at last convinced her that Hector could be no more. Adelaide's pain was, like her love, and her whole character, deep, gloomy, and silent, but without display. A picture of sorrow and violent resignation, she would sit for days, with her weeping eyes immovably upon a favorite picture, the gift of Hector's mother, and which he had ever worn about him, and which he had left to her as a pledge of his unalterable affection. The kind attention of her foster-mother preserved her from falling into a dangerous disease, and converted the gloom which was hanging over her mind into gentle melancholy, that excited in her an ardent desire of returning to the convent, there to renew, by a strict penance, her interrupted vow, and to pray for the repose of the soul of her lost lover. It was only at the side of her Hector that she enjoyed life in its fullest bloom and brightness, and with him all had returned to gloom and darkness. She drew forth the sombre veil from its concealment, and again covered with it that lovely brow which had been destined to wear the myrtle crown. Its touch seemed to possess a magic influence, pouring doubts and the pangs of conscience into the broken heart of the unfortunate nun; the severity of her vow, the straying of her heart, which was only to bear the image of the Saviour, and yet burn for earthly love, weighed heavily upon her superstitious mind.

In this feeling she received the intelligence, that the old order of things had been restored, and all the nuns were summoned to return to their former convents, and it came to her like a call from heaven. In vain did her kind hostess entreat her, with tears; in vain she represented to her the possibility of Hector's being still alive, and of his ultimately returning to claim her as betrothed bride—the deeper impression of her early youth, which the omnipotent power of love alone could have suppressed for a time, awoke with renewed vigour in Adelaide's breast, and banished every other sensation from it; in the bosom of the church only she hoped to find repose, since the world had after such a short period of joy, presented her with the cup of bitterness. She therefore accompanied her to her gloomy retreat, and having embraced her affectionately, she sent her most heartfelt benedictions after her, when the external gate creaked upon its rusty hinges, and shut upon her whom she was never again to behold in this world.

The stern countenance of the merciless abbess was the first object that saluted her weeping eyes, the fearful anathema of this holy monster the first sounds the struct upon her astonished ears, when she had passed over the threshold of the convent, and tremblingly knelt before its tyrannical superior. The report of [illegible]exion with an officer of the hostile army had gone before her; the sisters fled from her with horror, whilst the hearing of the anathema pronounced upon her crime, broke down the last remains of her shattered spirits. The only words that she uttered were to the effect that she might be permitted to hope for forgiveness through the severest penances. She submitted to stand as a voluntarily [illegible]apped in the shroud of criminal, [illegible]lack taper in her hand, at the entrance of the church, exposed to the contempt of the multitude, with, together with the torments of the sackcloth, fastings, and scourgings, the external tokens of repentence, besides the agonies of a tortured mind, she thought to be requisite to appease a God of mercy for a crime which in *his* eye could be none. But neither the infliction of external pain, nor her unfeigned humility nor exemplary piety, could soothe the obdurate hearts of the sisters of the establishment. Their feelings towards her, however, were mercy compared to rancorous hate of the abbess, who could not brook the idea of seeing before her a being who had received the bridal kiss of a man, and thus broken her vow of eternal purity. The bitter experience of a dissolate youth had thus envenomed a mind naturally stern and implacable; wherefore she now thought only of means for the complete destruction of the object of her abhorrence.

The time appointed for Adelaide's severe penance arrived, and when she was now alone in her silent cell, raising her mind in sublime devotion to her Maker, she would feel a heavenly calm within her, and a sacred voice would whisper in her heart, that God had at length forgiven its error, and every doubt, every tormenting thought vanished from her breast. With this peace, with the consciousness that her pure affection for her deceased lover could be no crime, with the reminiscence of the happy time of her acquaintance with him, for the first time after a long concealment, she again drew forth Hector's picture, and her burning tears fell upon it; she had pressed it firmly against her heart, and, weighed down by melancholy, she sank into a profound sleep, embellished with the happiest dreams. A wild scream awoke her from her sweet slumber, and the threatening form of the terrible abbess, on whom the light of a gloomy lamp which she carried in her hand threw a ghost-like aspect, stood before her, throwing aside the picture. "Wretch!" cried she to the unfortunate maiden, who sank down before her in an agony of fear, "thy measure is full; no longer shall thy presence polute these sacred walls; thy doom is the living grave!"

At the end of a long subterraneous passage in the convent, was a solitary niche, which had been the last abode of many victims of blind superstition. Thither Adelaide was led, her veil torn, accompanied by the sepulchral song, and the gloomy torches of the sisterhood. Pale as a corpse, she staggered towards this place of terror; not a sound moved her lips: incapable of conceiving the idea of the enduring torment that threatened her, she obeyed mechanically her adverse fate, hoping that death would speedily terminate her sufferings. Arrived in the horrible niche, the terrors of which were known to her from tradition, sank upon her knees in silent prayer. She heard the strokes of hammers above her head, and her senses left her; when she recovered, the narrow cell, in which she could neither stand nor rest, was surrounded by a thick wall, in which a small opening had been cruelly left just to allow her sufficient air to prevent suffocation, and to admit the scanty food allotted for her future support. Dead for the whole world, the feeling of her existence proved her torment, till the mercy of God quieted heart with the comforts of resignation.

Seven years had passed away in this state of misery; the public events hurried on in constant change, and, unheeded and unsuspected, the sighs of the innocent sufferer reverberated from the walls of her dreary prison. Italy bowed under the iron yoke of the conqueror. The convents were shut up and their communities dispersed for the second time; and the greedy soldiery penetrated into the most secret recesses of these abodes of superstition and piety, beneficence and crime, in search of booty. Thus they also visited the convent of Santa Clara; the noisy steps of the savage men re-echoed fearfully through the gloomy cloisters; but their daring was restrained by the presence of their general, who had threatened the violation of innocence with instant death. His noble form towered high above his surrounding officers, as though nature had ordained him to command; but care and sorrow had bleached and furrowed his handsome countenance; with hasty steps he hurried through every passage, and searched in every cell for some living being that could give him the information which his aching breast demanded. It was Hector.—Covered with wounds, he had been left on the field of battle, and numbered among the dead by his comrades; but he was saved by the enemy: his wounds were healed, but he pined a poor prisoner in a distant province, and of all the letters he despached, none had reached its destination. At last, ransomed by his country, he resumed his rank in its army: there he found opportunities to distinguish himself: he advanced rapidly, and a star soon shone upon his breast; but, alas! it gave no peace to his heart. Having returned to Italy, he found the venerable matron of Bergamo slumbering in the grave, the mournful parents of Adelaide returned to their cottage, but every trace of her had vanished behind the brazen gates of Santa Clara. Now it seemed as though the hand of Providence had selected him from many thousands to take possession of this convent; but he had already despaired of success, when, suddenly, the groans of a dying female struck upon his ear. They proceeded from the abbess. Almost from the very day when poor Adelaide was plunged into this horrible dungeon, she had begun to labor under a violent disease, and in the moment of death, all her nuns had fled, and she saw now her lonely cell surrounded by foreign warriors. With the utmost exertion she conjured the general to save a wretched being, whom, she said, she had murdered. "Save her!" she stammered, "walled in here, under this room—dead, perhaps?" Here she fell into violent convulsions, which terminated her wretched existence.

It was in vain that Hector strove to gain farther information from her; she heard him no more. A horrible suspicion arose within him; he rushed into the passage to which the abbess had pointed; Adelaide! he cried, almost unconsciously, and half frantic with apprehension. A gentle groan answered him; he rushed on, and soon discovered the opening through which the sound seemed to issue. In a few minutes the wall was destroyed, and the skeleton form of his once blooming Adelaide lay in his arms; but she scarcely recollected her preserver. She had been without food for some days, and seemed to have been preserved only by a miracle. With the greatest caution, Hector carried her up from the midst of the mouldering walls of her grave, into the gentle light of day and the mild breeze of heaven. The efforts of a physician at last recalled her to life—she now recognized her Hector, and the first words she uttered after seven year of silence, were a request to be carried to her parents, that she might die in peace. Her request was fulfilled. Near the bridge of Almeno she was met by those parents, whom she had never again hoped to see on earth, and the raptures she now felt destroyed the remnant of strength which her sufferings had yet left. She was treated with all the care required by sick infant; neither Hector nor her parents, ever quitted the side of her bed; but the flower of her life was broken forever; she revived for a short time, and like a plant from distant climes, pined for a few months, and then expired in the arms of those she had loved dearest on earth. Hector divided his fortune with the miserable parents, and found the grave of a hero in the murderous peninsular war.

The curse-covered niche in the convent of Santa Clara was still visible a few years since, when the bereaved parents yet mourned over the grave of their murdered child, and upon whose memory the passing pilgrim willingly shed a tear of sympathy.

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Feb. 12, 1824. tf—

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